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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application:	Seung Ho HONG et al.	]
Serial No:	09/607,014	] GRP ART UNIT: 2871
Filed:	June 29, 2000	] Ex.: Andrew M. SCHECHTER
For:	REFLECTIVE TYPE-FRINGE FIELD SWITCHING MODE LCD	]

SPECIFICATION - CLEAN VERSION

Please amend the last paragraph of page 2 in the Specification (page 2, line 26 to page 3, line8) as set forth below:

"First, referring to FIG. 1, when voltage difference does not occur between the counter electrode 11a and the pixel electrode 11b, the liquid crystal molecules (not shown) are arranged so that the rubbing axes R1, R2 and the long axes thereof are parallel. Consequently, a natural light 22a becomes an incident light 22b proceeding to the same direction as a polarization axis 18a by passing through a polarizer 18. Thereafter, the direction of the incident light 22b is not changed while passing through the liquid crystal layer 17 which the rubbing axes R1, R2 and the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules are arranged side by side thereon. The incident light 22b which has passed through the liquid crystal layer 17, is at an angle of 45° with the fast (or slow) axis of the λ/4 plate 19, thereby becoming a right-circularly polarized light 22c passing through the λ/4 plate 19. The right-circularly polarized light 22c is reflected b a reflective plate 20, thereby becoming a left-circularly polarized reflected light 23a."

Please amend the last paragraph of page 12 (lines 10-20) in the Specification as set

forth below:

"Then, a natural light 200a, as illustrated in FIG. 6, becomes an incident light 200b equal to the polarizing axis by passing through the polarizer 70. The incident light 200b which has passed through the polarizer 70 passes through the liquid crystal layer 65 having retardation of $(2n+1)\lambda/4$, and therefore the proceeding direction thereof is changed, thereby becoming a right-circularly polarized incident light 200c. The right-circularly polarized incident light 200c is reflected by the reflective plate 75, thereby becoming a reflected light 210a being left-circularly polarized."

B2

Please amend the second paragraph (i.e., lines 19-27) of page 14 in the Specification as set forth below:

"FIG. 10 of the drawings is a graph showing reflectance in accordance with retardation ($d\Delta n$) in a reflective type FFS-LCD according to an embodiment of the present invention. According to FIG. 8, for example when λ is 570 nm, the reflectance points vary periodically between 0 and 0.9 as shown in Fig. 10. At the reflectance point of 0, the retardation is $(2n+1)\lambda/4$, and at the reflectance point of 0.9, the retardation is $2n\lambda/4$. Consequently, when retardation of the liquid crystal layer 65 is $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ (i.e., at each reflectance point of 0), a display can be realized without the $\lambda/4$ plate."

B3

Please amend the second paragraph of page 15 (lines 7-12) in the Specification as set forth below:

"First, in reflective type FFS-LCD, retardation ($d\Delta n$) is caused to become $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ in the liquid crystal layer. Consequently, the liquid crystal layer serves as a conventional $\lambda/4$ plate, thereby not requiring to form an extra $\lambda/4$ plate. Accordingly, intensity of light increases and price decreases."

B4